

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Senator Allison and His Colleagues Explain Their Tariff Bill.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Finance declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative, for these reasons:

First—To reduce the National revenues, which are now excessive.

Second—To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which an advanced rate of duty is levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates rendered necessary by modified business conditions, improvement in methods of production, radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth—To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the National Treasury or on deposit in National banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the Treasury and to meet the maturing obligations of the Government.

This sum, with the additions which will accrue within the next four months and before any legislative action reducing the revenue can be effective, it declares, will be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 40 per cent. bonds due in 1891, \$221,000,000.

This accumulation, it insists, could and should have been profitably avoided, and the possibility of business disaster averted, a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could at all times have been obtained for prices which, to the Government, would have been equal to an investment of otherwise unprofitable funds at a rate of interest of not less than 2 per cent per annum.

The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a remedial measure for these reasons:

First—That it would probably increase instead of reducing the revenue.

Second—That it provides no remedy for undervaluations or for the contrary invites and gives immunity to fraud by substituting a valuation for specific duties.

Third—That it does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalies, or cure any of the defects of existing law.

The results, however, "the majority says," which would flow from the failure of the bill, as a corrective measure, would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative propositions.

The report here embodies a list of about fifty manufactured articles from which duties are proposed to be removed by the Mills bill, referring to which list the majority says:

This is free trade in concrete, and the list furnishes conclusive evidence of the intent of the House bill, which can not be neutralized by the eleven hundred disclaimers of its supporters. Upon investigation it will be found that, with the exception of a few articles, the list of the above articles for home consumption is now supplied to a great extent by domestic producers, whose business would be in the most instances at once destroyed by the adoption of this bill. It is estimated that about \$300,000,000 of capital and 300,000 workmen are now so employed.

The provision to admit German looking-glass plates free of duty, the majority believes, is the first attempt which has been made in an American tariff to discriminate between the productions of various foreign states, and it thinks it can be safely assumed that the producers of France, Belgium and England would not consent to this discrimination in favor of German manufacturers.

Of free wool the majority says: We have been recently advised by the President of the United States that in any tariff revision "such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and judiciously regarded," and assured that in the reforms inaugurated by his party friends "abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended." There can be no better test of the sincerity of these high sounding declarations than the action of the President upon the free list. Wool has been dutiable since 1816, and through all the tariff mutations which have taken place since no suggestion has been made by any political party, up to the inauguration of the present Administration, for the removal of duties. The wool-growers of the country produce annually 300,000,000 pounds of wool worth \$100,000,000. They supply nine-tenths of the clothing wool used by American manufacturers, and they have raised the United States to the first rank among the wool-producing countries of the world.

The majority terms the Mills bill "a sectional bill," and says its provisions "point to an attempt to discriminate in favor of the planters of the cotton-growing States, an attempt made with the vain hope that it may be found possible to achieve the permanent prosperity of one section at the expense of another. This discrimination is not less marked in favor of the people of Canada and against the farmers and the lumbermen living along our northern border from Maine to Oregon." The majority treats at length upon the advantages of a home market for farm products, arguing that it is for the highest interests of the American farmer that the number of our food consumers rather than of food producers should be increased, and that the general prosperity of all should be secured. The report says:

After months spent in violent attacks upon the protective system, and when, fortunately, the people of the country have become thoroughly aroused to impending danger, the friends of the House bill suddenly discover that it is not a free-trade measure, and that it does not injuriously affect the vital interests of any of the large number of persons employed in American industries.

The majority defines a free trade country as one which does not impose protective duties upon importations, and says: A careful comparison of the provisions of the House bill now under consideration with the detailed suggestions contained in the resolutions will show with what fidelity the programme of the free trade conference held in Chicago in 1885 has been followed in every essential particular.

The controversy, it says, however, between the opponents and the friends of the bill under consideration is not one over names or phrases; it is a contest between those who support and those who oppose the American system of defensive duties, and this conflict is as irrepressible as that which was waged between the respective friends of freedom and slavery.

PAUPER LABOR BADGE.

Enormous Quantities of It Passed the Custom House June 5—Cleveland Was Nominated June 5—The English Knew Whom They Wanted.

AWARDED 7 HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS & DIPLOMAS.

London, 1885.

W. H. GRANT. Sole Inventor and Manufacturer. FOLESHILL, COVENTRY.

GROVER CLEVELAND. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN 1888.

WHITE HOUSE.

INVOICE RECEIVED JUNE 5. CLEVELAND NOMINATED JUNE 6.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF IT.

The main question at issue in English free trade since the continental system of protection.—*London Sunday Times*, July 12.

The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain.—*London Sunday Times*, July 12.

President Cleveland shows that he is the free-trade candidate in every thing but name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a free trader as deception, but for all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection and nothing more.—*London Daily News*.

We may look to an impetus being given to our home trade that will go far to make up for the depression of late years.—*Birmingham Courier*.

Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on free trade. * * * And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy.—*London Globe*.

The electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection and nothing less. The stakes now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of protection to pieces.—*London News*.

It may be admitted that large reductions in the duties on imported manufactured goods would produce great distress in many parts of the United States. The free importation of iron, coal and wood would be a great boon to British producers. * * * The free importation of States finds herself on the road to free trade she will hardly know where to stop.—*The Scotsman*, December 10.

If President Cleveland should be able to carry out his plan for admission into America free of duty, one of the first effects which would be produced on the English iron trade would be the transfer of a great portion of the enormous stocks of pig iron in the Scotch and Cleveland markets to United States ports. Shipments of hematite from Scotland and from the west coast of England would also increase. The iron-ore mines of Lancashire and West Cumberland would be certain to do a greatly enlarged trade with the United States. The future course of events will be watched with considerable interest by the British iron trade.—*London Colliers Guardian*, December 16, 1887.

THIRD PARTY POLICY.

New Light Thrown on the Methods Pursued by the Party's Leaders.

It is a well-recognized fact that in the Northern States the Prohibition party draws most of its votes from the Republicans, while in the Southern States whatever strength it has is mainly drawn from Democratic sources.

If the Third party, therefore, made an aggressive campaign in both Northern and Southern States which are more or less doubtful as, for instance, in New Jersey and New York on the one hand and in Virginia and North Carolina on the other hand, it would seem to be clear that its leaders are actuated, as they claim to be, by zeal for the cause of temperance, and not by any special hatred of either one party or the other.

The fact is, however, that the whole strength of the Third party canvass is being put this year into the Northern doubtful States, or those which Democrats think are doubtful while in the Southern States that Republicans class as doubtful no canvass at all is made by the Prohibition managers. In other words, the Third party is acting, in this campaign, simply and solely for Democratic success. When we say this we do not mean that the rank and file of the party are actuated by any such motive. The majority of the men who vote the Prohibition ticket do so from pure, if erroneous, motives. But the managers find it easy to direct the canvass as they please, and they do please to direct it as we have said.

A confirmation of this view is afforded by an interview recently had with a Third party leader in Virginia, and printed in the Harrisonburg Republican. When asked why the Prohibitionists were not active in Virginia this year, this leader said: "The National Committee are making special effort and spending their main strength in certain States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. Our party wants those States to go Democratic. You see, if the Republican party loses those States it loses the election and goes to pieces. If it succeeds in this election it regains firm power. Our hope for 1892, to have any prestige in that election, is to burst up the Republican party."

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WAGES IN AMERICA.

How Protection Has Raised the Pay of American Working-Men.

Under the shelter of protection the American people have advanced in wealth until they stand first in all the world. This advance has not been attained at the expense of the many and injured to the benefit of the few. All have shared in it. Wage-earners especially have profited. Below we append tables computed from reports contained in volume XX. of the tenth census, prepared in 1880. The exhibit is a convincing one. In 1869 we had a low tariff. In 1880 a protective tariff had been in operation nineteen years. Now make the comparisons:

WAGES IN 1860 AND 1880.

PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

Number of men employed in 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Amount daily wages in 1860, 1880.

Percentage increase in 1860, 1880.

Boots and shoes, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Clothing, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Coal, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Cotton, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Flour, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Iron, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Wool, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

Wine, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880, 1860, 1880.

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DEEP WATER.

The Denver Adjourned Session Meets at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 18.—The Inter-State Deep-Water Convention, created by the Denver Deep-Water convention, met in this city yesterday in adjourned session. The following members were present:

Arkansas—T. F. Sorrells, Pine Bluff; William Fishback, Fort Smith.

Colorado—Governor Alva Adams, ex-Governor Evans, P. L. Dana, Denver; C. D. Cairns, Leadville; Senator Adair Wilson, Durango.

Kansas—Howell Jones and J. R. Mulane, Topeka; W. E. Hutchison, Wichita, and E. W. Emery and Marsh M. Murdoch, Lawrence.

Nebraska—Hon. Champion S. Chase, Herman Kountz and William N. Nason, Omaha; O. E. Goodall, Lincoln.

New Mexico—Frank C. Plum, of Taos, and O. L. Houghton, of Las Vegas.

Texas—A. F. Chamberlain, of Des Moines.

Missouri—Senator D. H. Armstrong.

Texas—J. A. Carroll, of Denton.

Utah—E. Wilder and Charles T. Toney.

The meeting was called to order by Governor Adams, the chairman, with F. L. Dana as secretary. Governor Evans stated the object of the meeting, which was to visit Texas and transact any business that might be brought for consideration. Judge Gresham, of Galveston, representing his city, extended the committee a hearty invitation to visit it, stating that free transportation and every thing would be furnished. Senator Houston then extended the hospitality of the Southwest to the committee. Mayor Bud Connor then stepped to the front and said as the committee had business to transact, he would not burden them with a long and formal speech, but in the name of Dallas he extended a hearty welcome to the committee. Colonel Nason then read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, under whose exclusive control the harbors of our country have been placed by our Constitution, has contributed nearly \$100,000,000 of money and nearly \$300,000,000 acres of our National railway lands belonging to private corporations, and running across the Northern part of our country;

AND WHEREAS, The Northern and Eastern States, through which these railway lines empty their traffic into the lakes and oceans have had many millions of money appropriated from time to time by Congress to meet the demands of the vast commerce thus built up;

AND WHEREAS, There is an immense area of country lying between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River, constituting nearly one-third of our National domain, and having nearly one-fourth of our National population, the natural outlet of which is the Gulf of Mexico, but for the opening of these harbors, the national commerce has been almost entirely paralyzed;

AND WHEREAS, It is not consistent with the general welfare, nor can we believe that a National sense of justice and fair play of our fellow citizens who have been so greatly benefited by the appropriations for Northern and Eastern harbors, will insist that the traffic of this great region shall be forced to be transported half way across the continent, thus imposing a burden upon our commerce, which amounts often to a total interdiction, and at all times is a serious charge upon both consumer and producer;

Resolved, By this convention, that we demand of every Senator and representative from this region, genuine and hearty co-operation in an effort to secure the removal of the tariff for opening up such harbors on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, as may be necessary to meet the demands of our growing commerce.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be appointed a sub-committee of one to prepare and submit to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, at their next session, an address, together with a copy of these resolutions.

A GRANT COUNTY WAR.

A County Seat Contest Leads to More Trouble—Ulysses and Appomattox at War.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Oct. 18.—Latest reports from Grant County are that Ulysses received a clear majority of 2,150 over all competitors at the county seat election Tuesday. The rival town, Appomattox, Appomattox, Golden, Shockville and Spurgeon.

The residents of Appomattox accuse General T. T. Taylor and Colonel J. A. Grayson, of Hutchinson, who are members of the town committee, and who managed the campaign for them, of selling them out, and a mob of irate citizens captured them and threatened them with violence, but the sheriff and a posse rescued them.

Colonel Grayson, who was in this city yesterday, said that the Appomattox and Ulysses town companies entered into articles of agreement that no "bottle" should be used, the forfeit in case of violation to be \$10,000. About three o'clock on election day, it is alleged, the Ulysses people commenced using their money lavishly to buy votes. They so enraged the Appomattox people that they at once seized General Taylor and Colonel Grayson and put them under guard. Threats of lynching were freely made and they were forced to assign to the leaders of the mob the agreement with the Ulysses Town Company, and to give warrants deeds to all the property they owned in Appomattox or elsewhere. Not content with this, checks aggregating \$80,000 on every bank in which the two were supposed to have money were presented, and the prisoners signified their willingness to surrender. They made written acknowledgment at the suggestion of the mob that their action was of their own free will. At night, guarded by five friends, they went to Hartland, where they boarded the train.

Payment of the checks has been stopped by telegraph and proceedings will be commenced to set aside the deeds they signed at the "request" of their captain. General Taylor is now at Larkin while Colonel Grayson has gone to Hutchinson. They neither threaten nor are they to be equipped with sound knocs.

It is thought the mob has gone on to Ulysses to make an attempt to collect the \$10,000 forfeit and war is feared.

Infants Brutal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—In Carondelet Tuesday night a number of vicious street boys took Freddie Groman, an inoffensive child aged six, and after subjecting him to all manner of malicious indignities, tied him to a cow which they chased with dogs. The result was that the little boy was bruised to insensibility, and scarcely any hope of his recovery exists.

Canadiana.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, was banqueted last night by the Workingmen's Conservative Association. He ridiculed the idea of annexation, and said that the Englishmen and true French Canadians would never permit it to take place. Canada was destined to build up a great nationality. He denied that they desired to bully the Americans. Sir John A. Macdonald said there is no danger of war between Canada and the United States. He felt hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question. Canada is in a critical period and must be cool. If the new treaty can not be negotiated Canada will revert to the treaty of 1818.

Blaine at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Hon. James G. Blaine remained in his rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and received no callers. He will remain here till Saturday evening, when he will address a meeting at Battery D armory. Local Republicans are making preparations for a great demonstration on that occasion.

Thurman at Peru.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 18.—The Democrats gave a barbecue at this place yesterday, the occasion being the visit of Judge Thurman and party. Despite bad weather many thousands were present and listened to Thurman's views of the tariff and the Democratic party.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Treats an Injury—Old Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious fumes, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all their ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsaparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin liver pills;" "Log Cabin rose cream," an old but effective remedy for catarrh, and "Log Cabin plaster," all these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "olden time." They are the simple, reliable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days.

FORCE OF MAGNETISM.

Some Curious Instances of the Influence Exerted by It.

Most well informed people are doubtless aware, remarks a contemporary, that the globe on which they live is a great ball of magnetism, but comparatively few have an adequate idea of the influence this property is continually exerting on all sides; that many common but inexplicable phenomena can be traced directly to this source. Statistics go to show that in the matter of steel rails, as many as thirteen will become crystallized and break where they go to make up a railroad track running east and west before one of those on a north and south track is similarly affected. This is entirely due to the magnetism generated by friction, and the fact that the polarity of the magnetic current is in the former instance resisted in the headlong rush of the train, whereas in the latter case it is undisturbed. Another strange effect of this peculiar and occult force is that exerted on the watches of trainmen. A time-piece carried by the conductor running a train twenty miles an hour, however accurate it may be, will, if the speed of the train is increased say to fifty miles, become useless until regulated. The magnetism generated by the flight of a train may be said to be in proportion to the speed with which it is propelled, and the delicate parts of a watch, numbering all the way from four hundred to one thousand pieces, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence by reason of the hammering and polishing they have received, are not slow to feel the effect.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.

Delicacy of the Mexicans.